Sept. 29, 1845.

A MARYLAND WHIG.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

all debts due the banks, where one-third was not pa up by the 1st day of June, 1845; and that parti who paid up one-third by that day might have tin

The Mo

THE VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

combination of the federal and abolition ferces to defeat our candidate for Congress, and thus virtually alter the political position of our long-cherished democratic State, we deem this an especial occasion for bringing into prompt, decisive, and united action, the entire force of the democratic rests.

tion, the entire force of the democratic party.

Resolved, That in spite of the bluster and threats of the Mexican government, the intrigues of British and French ministers, and of President Jones and some of his cabinet, Texas is virtually ours, and honorably so; and it is with the highest gratification that we see the union thus for so percently

GENTLEMEN: I have hitherto regarded and have always looked to it when my mind was in doubt or perplexed on any question, with confidence unlimited in its ability and judgment. It is, therefore, with deep regret that I differ with you in opinion, and am compelled to denounce as apocryphal any proposition which you lay down as an article of faith. Yet, in justice to "an enormous majority of the whig party," to whose feelings and opinions you have done violence, I shall endeavor to expose your errors and misstatements, no matter how much my conduct may be censured, or how unjustly my motives may be assailed. A whig from principle, not less devoted than yourselves—and one too, who, in an humble way, has seen

fairly queen To come to the point at many the INTELLIGENCE of To come to the point at many in the INTELLIGENCE of The Internation of Saurday, that "the wine party is corpustors native American as acciole—as native that the wine in favor of "a modification of the lasts of naturalization—such modification as shall lengthen the term of
probation." I deny it, because, except Mr. Kennedy's letter, and your own declaration of attachment
to native Americanism, you have shown nothing to
prove your statement. This alone is sufficient authority for what 1 have already said. Still, I shall
not rest my case here, lest some might say I had not
accomplished what I undertook. There are facts at
hand to prove you in the wrong, the force of which
I do not think you will choose to deny.

If it be true, as you have published, that the
whigs, as a party, do favor native Americanism,
and, consequently, an extension of the time for naturalization, I should like to know on what occasion
they gave in their adhesion to its proscriptive prin-The whole difficulty has arisen see that time, then, our banks were in a sound and prosperous c dition; but during the two sessions of the legislat special and general, held in the summer and will of 1837, the State debt was causelessly increased the issuance of State bonds to the amount of set million five hundred thousand dollars. Debtor million five hundred thousand dollars.

extract in as follows: "We candidly admit that there are many whiga who have espoused these principles; but that native Americanism is either tot or parcel of the tring principles, we most emphatically deny." The while party neither teaches no areconness any such caren." Such was the position of the whig party everywhere; and with such declarations of their lips, to be kept in good faith so long as it was honorable to be a whig, they fought the battle, and triumphed in "the brave and good State of Maryland," and in Ohio, the young giantess of the West. Had they preached another doctrine, there is not a doubt, with any reasonable man, that Mr. Polk's majority would have been increased by their electoral votes. And, on the other hand, if the thunders of the National Intelligencer, and of the other whig prints, that were silent upon this question, had been directed against native Americanism, instead of being spent upon another stumbling-block—

instead of being spent upon another stumbling-block—

older the value of the Senate. He was at the head the bank debtor party in the legislature, and or the banks at that time about thirty thousand doll the bank sat that time about thirty thousand doll the bank sat that time about thirty thousand doll the banks at that time about thirty thousand doll the bank sat that time about thirty thousand doll the banks at that time about thirty thousand doll the banks at that time about thirty thousand doll the banks at that time about thirty thousand doll the banks at that time about thirty thousand doll the banks at that time about thirty thousand doll the banks at that time about thirty thousand doll the banks at that time about thirty the bank debtor party in the power of the banks at that time about thirty the bank debtor party in the bank distinctions. The bank debtor party in the bank distinctions. The bank debtor party in the bank distinctions and dist

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EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

rom the ill blood manne-ati-Mormons, there was reason to fear an early riolent outbreak.

It appears, from late accounts received from Illi-nois, that a regular insurrection was in full blast, and that over twenty houses had been burnt! Such

nois, that a regular insurrection was in full blast, and that over twenty house had been burnt! Such scenes are disgraceful.

The people in this country indirectly enact their own laws. To violate them, as the anti-Mormons have done, is a disgrace to a free people. Is it not monstrous, that men combine together, and, in the most outrageous and lawless manner, proceed to burn down the houses of American citizens? Is there no power in Illinois to enforce the laws? Admit that some Mormons have committed crimes; are they not amenable to the laws? Cannot the laws be enforced against the guilty? Because some Mormons are of bad character, does this justify an armed mob in their diabolical proceedings?

In their howeins days of the house of the real of the first surring days the habitations of the real.

laws be enforced against the guilty? Because some Mormons are of bad character, does this justify an armed mob in their diabolical proceedings?

In their burning down the habitations of the people, with their grain, and turning helpless women and children, bereft of shelter and property, into open fields and desolate prairies, they act the part of demons. Shame upon such villanous conduct! It is unworthy of American citizens; and when we read of such outrages, we can scarcely believe they occur on American soil.

The truth is, Governor Ford ought to establish a permanent garrison in the disturbed district, ready at all times to aid the due enforcement of the laws against Mormons and anti-Mormons. If he cannot preserve the peace, and protect the lives and property of the citizens, he should call on the United States government for troops to quell the insurrection.

iy of the citizens, he should call on the United States government for troops to quell the insurrection. The Episcopal convention now in session in this city, is likely to be one of a great deal of interest to the church. This is the diocess over which Bishop Onderdonk presided when he was suspended. The fund committee have reported that they paid his salary up to January last, but had withheld it since that time, which now amounted to about 1,700 dellars. They referred the subject to the convention for its disposition. Many prominent lay members appear in the convention, such as the Hon. John C. Spencer, late Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Monroe, of this city; Judge Jones, Hon. John A. King, H. Ketchum, &c. the banks were allowed an extension of three years on their existing indebtedness. The new loan was obtained for, and applied to, the increase of our banking capital, and the directors were commanded by statute to lend out the abovenamed vast sum of money to applicants from the several counties, according to population, in sums of two thousand dollars. Bor frowing of course became popular, and was resorted to by an immense number—so much so, that the state of the course of

cer, late Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Monroe, of this city; Judge Jones, Hon. John A. King, H. Ketchum, &c.

This diocess is one of the wealthiest in America, including, as it does, the city of New York, in which it owns the immense property of Trinity church. It seems that the city at an early day granted the ground in Broadway, on which Trinity church stands, for a burial-ground. The only title the church held to it, was, I understand, founded on the condition that the church should allow all the dead carried to it to be buried within its enclosure. This they did till it became perfectly crammed, being piled one upon another eight or ten tier deep; till the corporation, feering a pestilence, ordered burials in the ground to cease. Some thought that on its ceasing to be a place of burial, the ground being very valuable, ought to have reverted to the city; but the church-wardens contended that they had never refused burial within the ground, and that the city was responsible for its discontinuance: hence the title of the church to the land was unimpaired.

Before the revolutionary war, there was an entensive common to the north and west of Trinity church, called the "King's Garden." This common was presented to the church by the King of England as an endowment. This ground has since been entirely, compacily, and densely built over, comprising

Many of the older sects of New York have become wealthy by the rise of real estate. In the earty days of New York, they erected houses of worship on what appeared to be the outskirts of the
city, surrounded with considerable vacant ground.
The rapid growth of the city, in process of time,
went far beyond them, leaving them nearer the
centre than the outside. The ground about them
became so valuable, that the churches found it to
their interest to build on some spare ground, and
Everypooly recthere were they are the value of the company of the comp

ince for the State senate. He was our candidate last year, and fell, like his comrades, with his party fing around him. Mr. S. is possessed of a high order of intellect and varied attainments. He is, I

democrat.

As the nomination will probably this can appear in print, you need er ples of delicacy as to the propriety on the score of interference in our lot. But, to pass from great things to

They are very playin, out have senting what may seem to them an undue familiarity. The boy himself is a coriosity. He has face that Joshua Reynolds would have given guinea to copy. It is the most singularly beautifut countenance, contrasted with the most roguish ex

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1845.

PROSPECTUS CONGRESSIONAL UNION

f the "Union."

As this will be and will probably last